

Low-input, highoutput dairy-beef heifer systems

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**National Beef Conference 2023** 

Tuesday, 21<sup>st</sup> November | 5pm

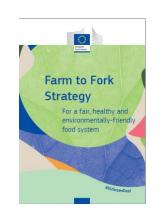
Shearwater Hotel, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway

## Introduction

- Policy ambition to reduce slaughter age (3 months) and N use (20%) on Irish farms
  - Can slaughter age be reduced from grass-based diet?
  - Can low N systems support high levels of output?
- High attrition rate of farmers engaged in dairy-beef production
  - Variable levels of animal and financial performance













#### Why do we need to reduce slaughter age and N use?

#### • To reduce:

- Greenhouse gas emissions and nitrate leaching
- Imports of fertiliser and feed
- Cost



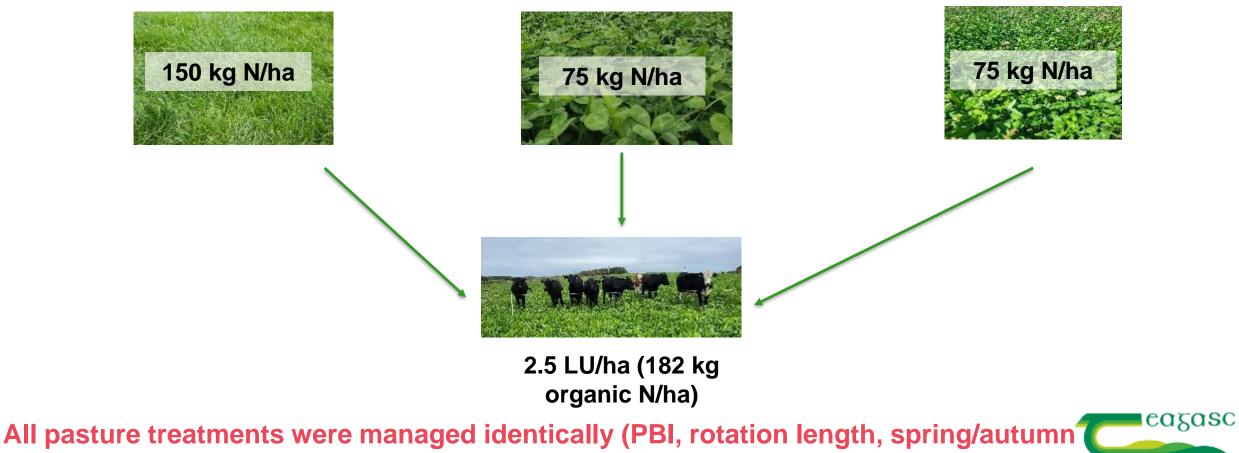
#### **Benefits of increasing sward diversity**



AGRICULTURE AND FOOD DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

### Johnstown Castle Research 2021-2023

- Objective:
  - Determine the physical and financial performance of early-maturing breed dairy-beef heifers consuming contrasting pasture types



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management)

## N fertiliser application strategy

Date (Rotation)	PRG (150 kg N/ha)	CLOVER (75 kg N/ha) MSS kg N/ha)
February/March	20	
April	40	
May	20	Re 9 75
June	20	
July	15 <	
August	20	
September	15	
•		





- Calves purchased at 20 weeks of age
- 159 kg
- 16<sup>th</sup> Feb

#### Management



- Pre-grazing herbage mass 1300-1600 kg DM/ha
- 5 cm post grazing sward height



- Housed in November
- Fed grass silage ad libitum – pasture treatments
- 1.25 kg concentrate



#### **Animal Measurements**



 Heifers were weighed every 2 weeks



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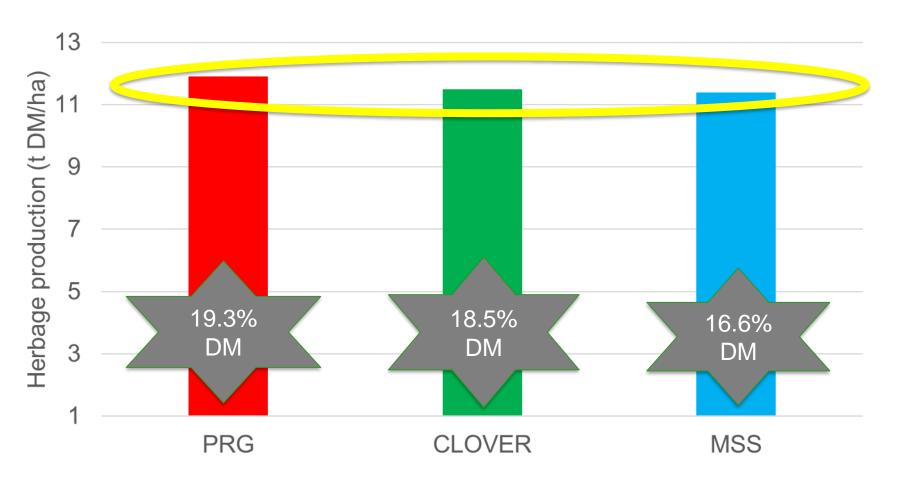
# Pasting

Same grazing management across the three treatments



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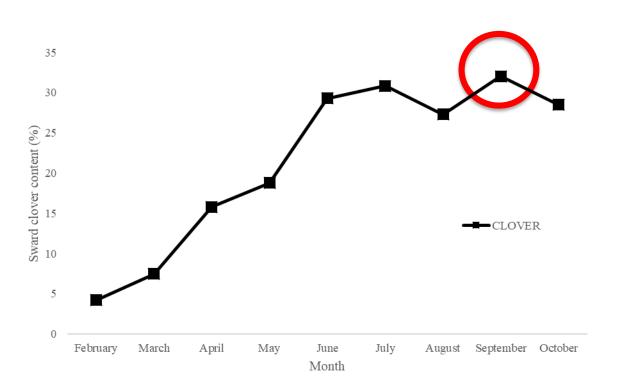
## Herbage production

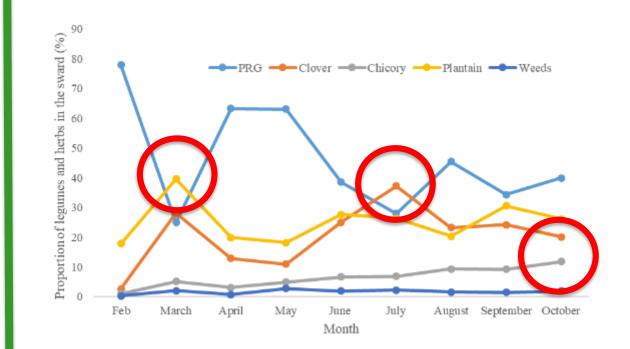


- Similar herbage production with 50% less chemical N fertiliser
- 1557 kg DM/ha pre-grazing herbage mass
- 4.9 cm postgrazing sward height



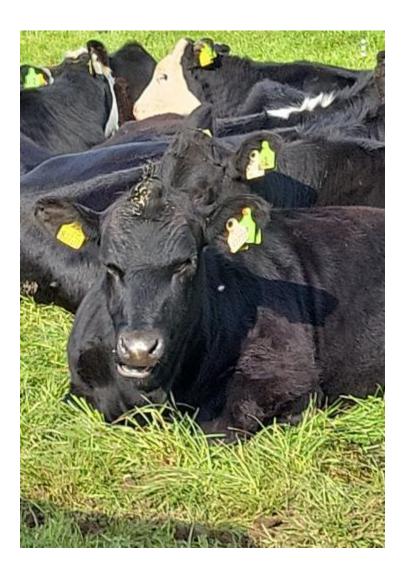
#### **Sward Composition**

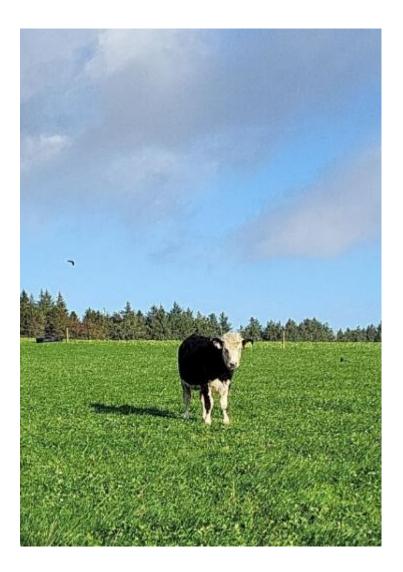






#### **Does pasture type affect animal performance?**



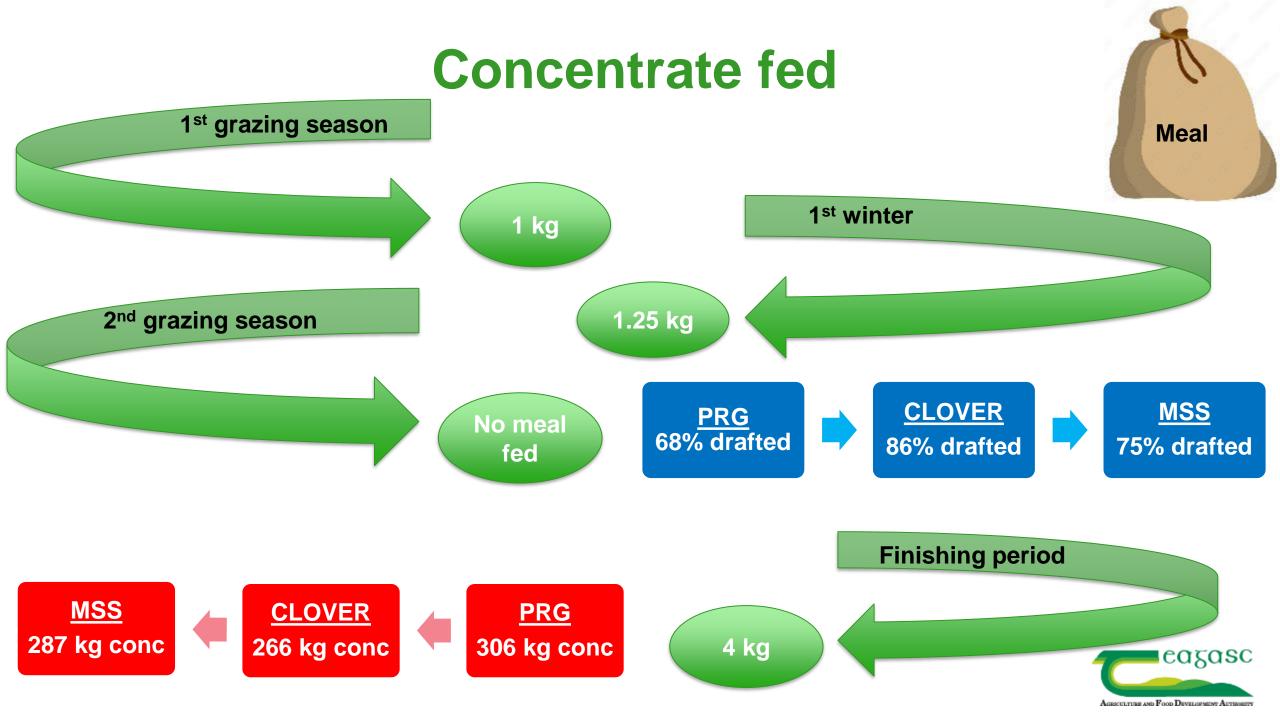




## Live weight performance

	PRG	CLOVER	MSS	SEM	Significance
ADG (kg/day)					
1 <sup>st</sup> grazing season	<b>0.61</b> ª	<b>0.62</b> <sup>a</sup>	<b>0.79</b> <sup>b</sup>	0.052	***
1 <sup>st</sup> winter	<b>0.65</b> <sup>a</sup>	<b>0.65</b> <sup>a</sup>	<b>0.68</b> <sup>a</sup>	0.031	NS
2 <sup>nd</sup> grazing season	0.81ª	<b>0.92</b> <sup>b</sup>	<b>0.87</b> <sup>b</sup>	0.019	***
Lifetime	<b>0.74</b> ª	<b>0.78</b> <sup>b</sup>	0.79 <sup>b</sup>	0.010	**





## **Slaughter performance**

	PRG	CLOVER	MSS	SEM	Significance
Age (months)	<b>19.6</b> <sup>a</sup>	19.2 <sup>a</sup>	19.2ª	6.5	NS
Slaughter weight (kg)	<b>482</b> <sup>a</sup>	492 <sup>b</sup>	490 <sup>b</sup>	5.4	*
Kill-out (%)	50 <sup>a</sup>	51 <sup>a</sup>	51 <sup>a</sup>	0.1	NS
Carcass weight (kg)	243 <sup>a</sup>	250 <sup>b</sup>	249 <sup>b</sup>	2.7	*
Conformation score (1- 15)	5.0 <sup>a</sup>	<b>5.2</b> <sup>a</sup>	5.2 <sup>a</sup>	0.11	NS
Fat score (1-15)	8.0 <sup>a</sup>	8.5 <sup>b</sup>	8.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.19	**



## Summary

- Incorporating clover and herbs into your system can:
  - Improve animal performance
  - Reduce age of slaughter
  - Reduce N fertiliser application
  - Increase profit

#### **IMPROVED SUSTAINABILITY!**

## New study spring 2023

- Using established pasture treatments
- 3 (pasture type) \* 2 (maturity) \* 3 (Slaughter age) factorial design
  - Two animal maturity levels
    - » Early maturing
      - Angus and Hereford
    - » Late maturing
      - Limousin and Belgian Blue
  - Serial slaughter arrangement
    » 16, 19 and 22 months at slaughter





